CONGRESS.

The Several Steamship Subsidy Schemes Before the Senate.

POMERCY IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

He Denies the Charges Against Him and Asks and Obtains a Special Committee of Investigation.

DEFEAT OF THE INCREASED SALARY BILL.

A Resolution Declaratory of Democratic Doctrine Rejected by a Close Vote.

SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1873.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial of ,000 clerks in the legislative and executive departments, taking the passage of the pending bill to abolish the sale nors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Window, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, the bill ex-tending for nine months the time allowed the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company for the completion of its

Mr. Ramsey, (rep.) of Minn., on behalf of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the Postal Appropriation bill, directing the Postmaster General to contract with for an extension of the existing mail service between San Francisco and Honolulu, from the latter port to New Zoaland and Australia, touching at Navigator's Islands; thirteen round trips to be made yearly for \$425,000.

Mr. Hamins, (rep.) of Me., from the same committee, submitted an amendment to be proposed to the Postal Appropriation bill, directing that a contract be made with Alexandre & Sons and other proprietors of the New York and Mexican steamship line for carrying the mails between New York and the ports of Progress and Vera Cruz, Mexico, via Havana, semi-monthly, at \$5,000 per trip, for ten years.

Mr. Franky, (rep.) of Mich., from the same committee, submitted a proposition for making the existing mail service between New York and the ports of Progress and Vera trip, for ten years.

Mr. Franky, (rep.) of Mich., from the same committee, submitted a proposition for making the existing mail service between New York and the proposed by him to the Postal Appropriation bill, directing the Postanaster General to invite proposals for carrying mails between San Francisco and Australia at a maximum annual compensation of \$385,000, the Post-master General to have power to terminate the contract by giving two years' notice, being what is known as This Bunnains Russiny mil.

With its maximum pay increased \$140,000.

Mr. Possenov, (rep.) of Kansas, rising to a question of privilege, said:

Mr. Passidation of carrier of the first opportunity after being able to ragach have seat in the Senate to agreat for a feeling able to ragach have seat in the Senate to agreat for a feeling able to ragach have seat in the Senate to agreat for a

Mr. Ponerov, (rep.) of Kansas, rising to a question of privilege, said:—

Ms. Parsingart—I embrace the first opportunity after theing able to reach my seat in the Senate to arrest for a moment the business of the session in order to make a statement personal in its general character to myself, and one which, in justice, is due also to the members of this body, with whom I have so long been associated. Senators, as individuals, as well as the country, have had she is attention called though the press to the late Senatorial election in Kansas and have had some information of the conspiracy there, planned, plotted and executed for the purpose of accomplishing my defeat. Upon the subject matter of that act of villany unparalleled in wickedness, my lips have heretofore been sealed for the want of a proper place and opportunity to speak. I now propose to break this silence. In your presence, sir, in the presence of my fellow Senators and every charge of bribery and corruption made by the chief instigator of the conspiracy, or by whomsoever made.

every charge of brifery and corruption made by the chief instigator of the conspiracy, or by whomsoever made.

I DENT RACH AND EYERT STATEMENT
Imputing to me any act inconsistent with moral rectifude and correct conduct, and declare all such statements to be totally, absolutely and wickedly false, and I further specifically deny that I ever entered into any contract or agreement, directly or indirectly, with any person, whether a member of the Kanasas Legislature or not, for a vote in my favor, or that I ever, directly or indirectly, paid any individual one dollar or any other sum for his vote for me in the State Senatorial election. I know the pressure of public business, and am mindful of the great labor imposed upon every Senator in the closing days and nights or an expiring Congress, still I am the subject of such serious charges, and shall so soon retire from the jurisdiction of the Senate, that I must now ask and arge, and, if deemed proper, demand that

ASELECT COMMITTEE

be appointed, with full powers to investigate fully, thoroughly and quickly each and every charge of the above character made or even intimated against me, and that the fuller authority be given them to send for persons and papers and to compel the attendance of wincesses, even though they may be members of the State Legislature now in session, to the cud that an impartial and unbiased judgment of this committee, and of the Sena a may be reached while I am yet a member of this body: and that there may be no possibility of any party bias in the composition of this committee. I should be especially gratified if genitemen from the other side of the chamber were myself nor any political associate should be even consulted as to the members composition, knowing, as I do tull well, that I have committed no crime, and am asking only for a patient and fair investigation that an impartial everdict may be reacheded.*

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Patrissos, (real, of N. H., from the Committee on

ict may be rendered? *
resolution was adopted.
Partizeson, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on isstrict of Columbia, submitted a recommendation appropriation of \$100,000 to improve the harbor of ington, which was referred to the Committee on propriations.

Mr. Thuunan, (dem.) of Obio, from the Committee on rivate Land Claims, reported adversely on the claim of somas Dowling to a portion of Goat Island.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of W. Va., reported a bill to provide r the erection of public buildings at Parkersburg, W. Mr. Stevenson, (dem.) of Ky., presented the credentials of W. B. Machen, now in the Senate by guberna orial appointment, elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to flicke unexpired term of Hon. Carrett Davis. The credentials were read and Mr. Machen was sworn in.

tals were read and Mr. Machen was sworn in.

RESIGNATION OF RENEW WILSON.

The VICE PERSIDENT Submitted a letter from Hon. Henry
Wilson, announcing that he had transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation as Senator to take
effect at the end of this Congress.

Mr. Morrit, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution that a
select committee be appointed to consider the testimony
transmitted by the House

APPECTING CERTAIN SERAIOUS,
with leave to sit during the session of the Senate.
Adopted.

with leave to sit during the session of the Schate. Adopted.

Mr. Ramser, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to discharge certain obligations of the United States to the upper and lower bands of Sioux Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Oarreffer, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill to abolish the Eastern Judicial District of Wisconsin. Beferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sprague, (rep.) of R. I., introduced a bill for the erection of public buildings at North Providence, R. I. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Logas, (rep.) of Ill, called up the House bill to provide for the erection of a military prison at Rock Island, Ill., which was discussed and laid over.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the best method of disposing of public documents after July 1, 1873.

The Vice Parsider of Committee.

The Vice Parsider the charges against Mr. Pomeroy tee to investigate the charges against Mr. Pomeroy Mesers, Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman and Vickers.

The House bill extending the Southern Claims Commission for four years, from March 10, 1878, was taken up, the question being on the amendment of the Senate Committee extending it to January 1, 1876, which was agreed to. The second amendment was opened all claims not presented on or before March 3, 1878.

The amendment was opposed by Messra. West and Hill, and the bill was then laid over without further action.

The amendment was opposed by Messra West and Hill, and the bill was then laid over without further action.

Mr. Monron, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in relation to the electoral vote of Louisana, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sayter, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill to establish a post road in Heaufort county, South Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Onio, the Vice President was authorized to appoint a teller on the part of the Senate to count the electoral vote on Wednesday next.

The unfinished business, being

Was then taken up.

Mr. Frelinguysen, (rep.) of N J., argued against paying any portion of the fund to the insurance companies. He held that they had received their advanced war rates; that it was their business to take such risks, and they charged accordingly. Besides, as all know, the stock of insurance companies, as of other corporations, is constantly changing hands, and has a general thing the parties who paid the losses would not be the parties who would now receive this allowance. The shipoware has no legal claim because his loss was occasioned by an act of war of a public ensury. The man who had a just claim was the merchant whose goods were destroyed and who had no insurance. Every intelligent citizen know that the injury done us by Great Britain was and it was perfectly absurd to make any argument on a point so plain.

Mr. Boxensonan, (rep.) of Conn., argued for a plan of distribution by which each case would stand on its own merits.

Mr. Monrox, of Ind., called up the House bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to compress the

Mr. Monrow of Ind., called up the House bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to complete the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, not completed under the act of August II, 1856, to carry into effect the first arti-cle of the treuty of June 15, 1846. The bill was passed. It appropriates \$5,000 to pay the expenses of the com-mission.

mission.

Mr. STRWART, (rep.) of Nev., then took the floor and argued in favor of the Funding bill and its provisions in reference to the insure companies. He also held that Mr. Constru, (rep.) of Oregon, also took the view that there was no just claim on the part of the insurance companies.

Mr. Consert, (rep.) of Oregon, also took the view that there was no just claim on the part of the insurance companies.

Mr. Barand, (dem.) of Del, said that he would go so far as to insist that the stockholders of insurance companies should have an equal standing before the law with all other citizens. Many of the stockholders of these corporations were of that class which always challenges our sympathy—widows and orphans. They were no more responsible for the war than any other class of citizens if the insurance rates were higher during the war they were lawfully higher. Their profits were just as legitimate as the profits of the merchants who made extra hazardous ventures during the war. Many shipping firms of the United States carry on so large a trade that they insure themselves. Would it be right to say to one of this class of self-inesting merchants when he presented his claim for a vessel destroyed by one of the Confederate cruisers—weuld it be fight to say to him You made many other ventures which were profitable; you sold your goods at an immense salvance, which was paid by the people. Now, before you get anything for the vessel which you did lose, you must reader an account of your goods at the fifty or more voyages which were successful? This would be applying the same principle exactly as it is now sought to be applied to the insurance companies.

The motion of Mr. Sherman to strike from the twelton

section the clause discriminating against insurance com-panies was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 23.

Mr. Bayano then moved an amendmen that in hearing the claims of insurance companies each loss shall be considered separately and the premium received on that particular loss shall only be deducted. Rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 23.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then passed—yeas, 30: nays, 19.

The Senate then, at ten minutes to dve P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, Feb. 10, 1873.

Under the call of the States a large number of bills was introduced and referred, including the following:—
By Mr. Wheker, (rep.) of N. Y.—Amendatory of the act incorporating the Texas and Pacific Railroad

Commerce; also to improve commerce.

By Mr. Duscia, (rep.) of N. Y.—To aid in establishing stemp-ship communication between the United States of America and the United States of Columbia, South America.

By Mr. Harmer, (rep.) of Penn.—To reduce the internal

Ages on suuff.

By Mr. Riverius, (dem.) of Md.—To reimburse Prodrick City and the banks thereof \$30,000, losses inflicted by the Confederate troops in 1884.

By Mr. Garristo, (rep.) of Ohio—To define the duties of United States District and Circuit Courts.

By Mr. Burgurans, (rep.) of Ill.—To refund taxes improperly collected. properly collected, (rep.) of Mich.—To retain taxes improperly collected.

By Mr. Waldnox, (rep.) of Mich.—To incorporate the Utah Railroad and Mining Company.

By Mr. Stoughton, (rep.) of Mich.—For the redemption of United States notes in coln on and after the 1st of May, 1874.

Many of the bills introduced were read in full, on the demana of democratic members, in order to consume the morning hour, so as to prevent any bill or resolution being passed under the previous question by a simple majority vote, as could be done during the portion of the morning hour that would be left after the call of the States.

Mr. Dawns, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition of sev-mr. Dawns, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition of sev-mry officers who have received wounds or disabilities in he service, asking that in the increase of pensions tranted by the recent laws the pensions of officers may be increased in the same proportion as those of the en-isted men.

referred to.

The bill was read. It proposes to fix, after the 4th of March, 1873, the following scale of salaries:—

e proposition. Messrs. Dawks, Cox and Farmsworth desired to submit Mesers. Daws, tox and Farmsworth desired to submit remarks on the other side.

Objection being made to debate the vote was taken on Mr. Butler's proposition, and it was rejected—yeas 81, mays 119.

The following is the vote in detail:-

Nogley, (rep.) of Pa.
Nogley, (rep.) of Pa.
Niblack, (dem.) of Pla.
Packard, (rep.) of Ind.
Packard, (rep.) of Ohlo.
Perce, (rep.) of Ohlo.
Perce, (rep.) of Ohlo.
Peters, (rep.) of Me.
Peters, (rep.) of Me.
Peters, (rep.) of No.
Peters, (rep.) of No.
Peters, (rep.) of No.
Patt, (rep.) of Ya.
Lotter, (dem.) of N.
Lotter, (dem.) of N.
Rade, (dem.) of Ry.
Rade, (dem.) of Ry.
Rade, (dem.) of Ky.
Richel, (dem.) of Ind.
Robinson, (dem.) of Ill.
Regers, (dem.) of No.
Sloss, (dem.) of No.
Sloss, (dem.) of No.
Sloss, (dem.) of No.
Robinson, (rep.) of Pa.
Stowell, (rep.) of Pa.
Stowell, (rep.) of No.
Turner, (rep.) of No.
Turner, (rep.) of No.
Turner, (rep.) of No.
Turner, (rep.) of No.
Wallace, (rep.) of No.
Wallace, (rep.) of So.
Warren, (dem.) of No.
Williams, (rep.) of Ind.
Williams, (rep.) of Ind.
Williams, (rep.) of No.
Young, (dem.) of No. Y.
Young, (dem.) of No. Y. Banks, (lib.) of Mass.
Barry, (rop.) of Miss.
Biggs, (dem.) of Del.
Bingham, (rep.) of Ohlo.
Biair, (lib.) of Mo.
Butler, (rep.) of Mo.
Butler, (rep.) of Mo.
Butler, (rep.) of Mass,
Butler, (rep.) of Mass,
Butler, (rep.) of Tenn.
Carloll, (dem.) of N. Y.
Cobb, (rep.) of N. C.
Coghian, (rep.) of Cal.
Critcher, (dem.) of N. Z.
Dickey, (rep.) of Pa.
Dickey, (rep.) of Pa.
Duke, (dem.) of Ohlo,
Dubose, (dem.) of Ohlo,
Duke, (dem.) of W. Ya,
Eldridge, (dem.) of W. Ya,
Eldridge, (dem.) of W. Ya,
Eldridge, (dem.) of W. S.

Bird, (dem.) of N. J.
Boles, (rep.) of Ark.
Braxton, (dem.) of Va.
Burkley, (rep.) of Ala.
Bunchlard, (rep.) of Ill.
Coburn, (rep.) of Ill.
Coburn, (rep.) of Ill.
Coburn, (rep.) of Ill.
Coburn, (rep.) of Ill.
Cotton, (rep.) of Mass.
Dawis, (dem.) of Ill.
Cotton, (rep.) of Mass.
Dawis, (dem.) of Ill.
Cotton, (rep.) of Mass.
Donnan, (rep.) of Mass.
Donnan, (rep.) of Mass.
Donnan, (rep.) of Mass.
Farnisworth, (rep.) of Ill.
Finkelourg, (rep.) of Mass.
Farnisworth, (rep.) of Ill.
Finkelourg, (rep.) of Mon.
Foster, (rep.) of Mass.
Hambleton, (dem.) of Ala.
Harris, (dem.) of Va.
Haldeman, (dem.) of Ala.
Harris, (dem.) of M.
Hawley, (rep.) of N.
Hawley, (rep.) of Ill.
Hawley, (rep.) of Mass.
Harris, (dem.) of M.
Hawley, (rep.) of Mass.
Harris, (dem.) of M.
Hawley, (rep.) of Mon.
Hawley, (rep.) of Mon

On motion of Mr. Diversion of the building at Dover, appropriating \$40,00 for Post Office building at Dover, Del., was passed.

On motion of Mr. Foster, of Michigan, the Senate bill appropriating \$20,00 for a government building at Grand Rapids, Mich., was passed.

Mr. Cox, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Whereas there are epochs in the history of government when, of their pure administration, it is necessary to recur to their organic form and genius, and whereas the abuses of our administration have arisen by reason of a perilous departure from the federal system; therefore

Whereas the abuses of our administration have arisen by reason of a perilous departure from the federal system; therefore

Resolved, That the government of the United States is, as it ought to be, a government of limited powers; that these powers are prescribed and enumerated in the constitution of the United States; that they are granted by the people to the government, not for the purpose of conferring general, Indefinite, unlimited rights of legislation, but for the purpose of accomplishing certain well-defined and specified objects; that all rights of legislation not so conferred are reserved to the States or the people thereof; that while the central government is not the agent of a confederacy or of a more league of States, but a government proper, founded upon the adoption of the people and creating direct relations between it and all its subjects, it is still less a supreme, unlimited, imperial consolidated government, the most dangerous form that it could possibly assume; that, while the central government has its distinct and recognized spheres of action, and that it is to the last degree important to the harmonious co-operation of both, to the preservation of local independence. to the universal diffusion of political vitality, to the prevention of military despotism, to the security of individual rights and the perpetuity of our institutions, that these separate spheres of action should be kept forever distinct and inviolable.

Mr. Assum, of Ohio, asked Mr. Cox to withdraw the preamble and then all could vote for the resolution should be kept forever distinct and inviolable.

Mr. BINGHAR, of Pennsylvania, suggested to insert in it that four and four make eight.

Mr. BINGHAR, of Ohio, asked Mr. Cox to take out of the resolution all about local independence.

Mr. Cox declined to do so, as that was the preamble in order to see how many republican votes the resolution and the material sale, had been written by Farke Godwin, of New York, good republican authority.

Mr. Dicker suggested that the constitution of the United States be read in order that members might vote intelli-

States be read in order that members might vote intelligently.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 25, nays 34—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

A message having been received from the Senate announcing the appointment of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, as a teller to count the Presidential electoral votes on Wednesday next, the Speaker appointed as tellers, on the part of the House, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky.

Ferdinand Finneman, a German, thirty-seven years of age, died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries said to have been recently received by jumping from a third story window of premises, 24 Chinton street, while incbriated. Coronor Keenan was notingd in the case.

ART MATTERS.

Madame Hazard's Sculpture. The recent activity in art interest; in this city has prevented our hitherto speaking as much in detail as we could have wished in reference to what is to be seen at the rooms of Madame H. de Hazard, at the northeast corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue. Those rooms are now is merely nominal. Madame Hazard, who is of mixed Russian and German descent, is better accomplished lady than as a professional artist. She is a fine linguist, a composer and musical amateur; has repeatedly, in the schools of Milan and Turin, taken the first prizes for modelling, and has won admiration in Rome and Florence, in face of the fact that women there are not permitted to compete for art medals. It is fair to infer, however, that her ruling passion is love of art as expressed in sculpture. Ten enthusiastic and patient years she devoted to the execution of those works with which her rooms at No. 50 Union place are enriched, and which are now exhibited tions are delicate and original. The patience and skill evidenced in the most minute details are recall no other sculptress now in this country whose recent work presents an equal claim. Upon ing a mother and her two little children left to nselves. The attitude of the mother power fully indicates immeasurable dejection-a dejection which might almost be termed despair. Neither' anger nor horror, neither hope nor resolution, is visible. The story told is one of irremediable misery, far beyond the scope of those expressions in which common grief indulges. It is Rachel, not weeping for her children, but paralyzed on account of their desertion by one of their strongest natural protectors. If this despair is qualified at all it is by a film of doubt, as though the deserted wife and mother scarcely yet realized her condition in all its full tragedy. The position of the principal figure is easy and natural, barmonizing with the self-abnegation of the grief that is expressed. The right hand rests passively on the shoulder of the boy-baby at her feet. The child tempts expectant birds with a crumb, held ingeniously between its tiny fingers; and the charming simplicity of this effect is rendered still more emphatic by the playful attitude and wisful smiles of the child's sister, who caresses that hand of their mother which is free. It may satisfy the curiosity of many of our readers to learn that these children are actual portraits of the son and daughter of the Countess Massal, a descendant of the famous Beatrice Cenci. This group is exquistely finished, the technical work being executed with the utmost elaboration. It is not easy to believe that the most exacting anatomist would claim that the sculptress had disregarded any of those laws upon which the expression of natural posture and of due proportion depends. The material in which the group is executed is Cristola marble, are always in Italy, and quite unattainable since the exhaustion of the quarry. It is much harder than other marble, and has that silvery warmth and crystal translucency so much prized in costly statuary.

On the right centre is a single figure, named "Hope," also in Cristola marble, it represents a draped femile figure, with fiswing hair. The hands are slightly elevated, but not clasped, though the fingers join. The eyes look upward, the attitude is wonderfully easy, and the anger nor horror, neither hope nor resolution, is

session of a lion's skin, which is meant to emblemize force.
"Autumn" and "Summer" deserve mention as clever innovations. Summer is symbolized by a scantily draped little girl about to enter the water; Autumn by a little boy fruit-laden. Two separate figures are employed to express the sentiment of "Rustic Felicity." Being among Madame Hazard's novitiate works, they rather indicate her potentialities than ripely express her mature talent. There are two medallion portraits in marble. One, representing the Princesse de Piemonte, the future Queen of Italy, is among the best likenesses of the Princess ever made by this method. Madame Hazard's rooms have been handsomely fitted up, and among the more interesting articles of virtu are several from the bousehold of the recent Empress of the French, taken by Gambetta from the palaces of the Tulieries and St. Cloud during the Commune's brief reign. A series of art and musical entertainments similar to those popular in Europe will probably soon be begun at this tasteful little gallery.

prominent citizens, including Samuel Osgood, Willard Parker, R. Ogden Doremus, Henry W. Bellows, William C. Bryant, Frederic de Peyster, Howard Crosby, E. H. Chapin, Henry Ward Beecher, John Cotton Smith, Charles O'Conor, Cyrus W. Field, Alexander Masterton and J. S. Gibbons, concurred in the idea that a suitable monument ought to be erected in Central Park to the memory of the late Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing machine. These gentlemen thought that the necessary funds could be raised by voluntary offerings of not more than one dollar each from ladies who appreciated the benefits of Mr. Howe's invention. Mr. Howe, in addition to being a successful in-ventor, was a good citizen and an earnest patriot, ready to give money, time, health, life in defence of his country. How much the consideration of Mr. Howe's inventive genius and public and private virtues may have quickened subscriptions we do not certainly know. Sufficient funds, however, have from time to time been deposited in the hands of Mr. Masterton, President of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, of this

funds, however, have from time to time been deposited in the hands of Mr. Masterton, President of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, of this city, to enable Mr. Ellis, the sculptor selected by the association of gentlemen above mentioned, to complete his modelling, in the confident hope that the association of gentlemen above mentioned, to complete his modelling, in the confident hope that the after work would be punctually completed. A certain proportion of contributions was also raised in England, where a similar association was started under the name of the Howe Memorial Fund. Mr. Ellis, whose studio is No. 24, on the fourth story of the New York University, north side, has been working at his model stuce last May, has just completed it, and will despace it this morning to Philadelphia, where it is to be cast in bronze. The completed work, including the granite pedestal, the bas-reliefs and all the accessories, will not coat less than twenty thousand dollars; not improbably it will cost more. The party who transacts the casting guarantees to deliver the bronze statue into Mr. Ellis' hands within three mouths after having received the model. Since the model goes hence to-day the bronze should be forthcoming early in May, and, if punctuality is observed, the statue ought, early in June, to be sat up in Central Park, where it will, probably, occupy a position on the Mail.

Yesterday afternoon an opportunity was given for inspecting the model at Mr. Ellis' studio. The work is eight feet high and the figure stands erect, the weight of the body resting on the lett foot. In the right leg a certain stiffness is noticeable, and the knees are closer together than perfect proportion snactions. These peculiarities, hewever, belonged to Mr. Howe's physique, and demand recognition in any honest portrait of him. The right hand holds a wasking-stick, the left a broadbrimmed hat. The costume is simply a reproduction of that of the ordinary man of business in the upper walks of life. The long and many-ringleted hair, whic

rick Keenan, of the Fourteenth precinct, heard the crashing of glass as he was passing down Broadway, near Houston street, and ran to the other side of the street. He saw a man coming out

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

Report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Greeley Electors Certified To by the Governor, but the Official Returns Not Legally Counted.

Governor and the Lynch Board Certifles Without Official Returns. No Report Yet on the Legislative Government

or the Admission of a Senator-Addenda

by Messra. Morton and Trumbull.

Grant Electors Not Certified To by the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1873. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections issued their preliminary report to-day in regard to the electoral vote of Louisiana. The fol-

On the 7th of January, 1873, the Senate adopted the fel-

DIE 40 WITHOUT HAVING BEFORE THEM ARY OF THE COTT.

CIAL BEFORES OF THE ELECTION

as made out by the officers of the election under the
laws of the State, and had no legal evidence before them
at all upon which they could count the votes, but their
count was usade upon documents, afflavits and statements are parte in their character, having no legal validity,
and which could not in the nature of things form the
basis of an accurate and reliable declaration of the
result of the election. On the 15th of November, after
the Lyuch Board had been organized by the
election of Longstreet and Hawkins to thin the vacancies
of Pinchback and Anderson. Longstreet, on behalf of
said Board, and designating himself as Doputy Supervisor, demanded of Joverner Warmoth that he should
bring the official returns of the election be fore said Board
to be counted. This demand Governer Warmoth declined
to comply with in the following:—

WARNOTH'S LETTER TO LONGSTREET.

Enowledge of the political status of the parish of acality.

The evidence submitted to the Board, and which has been described to the committee, undoubtedly produces the conviction in their minds that

THE ELECTION HAD BREN AN ORGANIZED FRAUD.
GOVERNOT WARMOND UNDOUBTER OF SERVING THE HADDEN HAD BEEN AN ORGANIZED FRAUD.
He had the machinery of the election in his own hands. He had the appointment of supervisors of registration in the different parishes and the appointment of commissioners of election, and these officers, with but few exceptions, were APPOINTED FROM THE RANGE OF THOSE WHO WERE OFFICER OFFICE

protestanting on any single must be protested by the single must be single mus

THE BROOKLYN FILLICIDE.

The Coroner's Inquest on the Body of the Boy Fox, Who Was Killed by His Father-"O, Father, You Will Kill Me!"-The Accused Held so Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

An inquest was held by Coroner Whitehill yester-day over the body of the boy John Fox, who, as alleged, died on Friday night from the effects of injuries indicted by his father, Peter Fox, at his residence, No. 52 Hopkins street, on the 4th inst. night and calling upon his father not to kill him. The man who occupied adjoining apartments was

and went off to search up his godfather. They heard the boy crying and moaning about three quarters of an hour after he had been beaten, and that is the last they heard of him.

Dr. Joseph Creamer testified that he made the

quarters of an hour after he had been beaten, and that is the last they heard of him.

Dr. Joseph Creamer testified that he made the post-mortem examination of the body, and found a number of bruises; there were several bruises on the left side, several on the chest and one on the back of the head; the body was in a state of decomposition, but not so far advanced as to prevent the discovery of the bruises; the cause of death was pleuro-pneumonia, from blows received on the side and chest, said blows being given either by a stick or by kicking, as with a heavy boot.

THE ARREST OF FAX.

Officer Michael Sweeney, of the Ninth precinct, testified that he was informed of the death of the boy by a man named William Wedge; just then Fox came along and I said to him, "Fox, what does this mean!" all he would say was, "My boy is dead," and passed on; I followed him up into his apartments, and I there saw the dead boy lying on a bed; I said, "How is this, Fox?" he replied, "Do you think I killed my boy?"! told him! I did not think so, but from the appearance of the boy he had better go to the station house and make an explanation; I asked him if the had a doctor; he said he had one, whose name was Bueling, and that his place was in Broadway, near Graham avenue; I asked him if the doctor knew that the boy was dead; he said yes, that he had notfilled him, and that the doctor promised to be there early that morning; he showed me some medicines the doctor gave him; he refused to go to the station house, and said I had no right to take him without a warrant; he afterwards consented to accompany me, if I would meet him at Marcy avenue; I said I would, but when I got him out of the house I took him to the station house; when going there he told me his boy; while in the house the wife of Fox told me that the husband had nothing to do with his death; after locking the prisoner up I went back to No. 24 Hopkins street, and Mrs. Fox said that she did not think her boy was hurt by a sleigh.

The sroary of the Arresbias surgeon.

Dr. B

"Father, let the boy alone,
YOU WILL KILL HIM,"
and I also heard something like shoving around
the floor; I live is the next room to Fox, separated by a partition; never had any trouble with
Fox except one night he was shoved out of the
house for being intoxicated.

Mary McGuire swore that Mrs. Fox told her that
her husband had kicked the boy; when Mrs. Fox
tald her this she turned to the boy and asked him,

teld her this she turned to the boy and asked him, "Isn't that so ?" and he replied, "Yes;" witness had never seen Fox abuse the boy and did not hear the noise on Tuesday night, though she lived in the same house.

Catherine Torbit and Barbara Kissinger testified to the same effect and the jury rendered a verdict withat John Adams Fox came to his death by pleuro-pneumonia, caused by injuries indicted by Peter Fox, at 152 Hopkins street, on February 4, 1873."

The prisoner, who is a German laborer, forty years of age, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He deciared that he was innecent.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Mr. Wingate vs. Mr. "Moses"-Match of Fifty Birds Each for \$200 a Side-Wingate the Winner. There assembled at Hall's Driving Park, on the

Coney Island road, yesterday afternoon, about one hundred and fifty gentlemen to witness the result of a pigeon match made between Mr. Wingate and Mr. ses," of Brooklyn. The principals had agreed to shoot at fifty birds each, "find and trap" one for the other, under the Long Island rules, which call for the usual twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary, for \$200 a side. Having many acquaintances, both in political and business circles, the proposed contest between these gentlemen caused considerable comment and much speculation, the betting for several days past and on the ground previous to the shooting being decidedly in favor of Mr. "Moses." At two o'clock, the men being in readiness, the preliminaries were arranged, Miles Johnsou trapping for Mr. Wingate, and Mr. Rench for his opponent. John Green and Mr. Shaumann were selected judges, and Mr. George S. Lamphear consultant for the praiseworthy manuner in which he discharged the dates incidental to the position. If a A. Paine was present, and he extended much essential ai? 19 Mr. Wingate, who proved the victor in the contest.

The birds furnished for the occasion were in the majority excellent, being strong and healthful; many of them trapped for Mr. Wingate were merry "drivers" and tricky "skimmers," and the manner in which some of these were killed was quite creditable. Mr. "Moses," it must be confessed, had considerable hard luck, but he fought up hilbbravely, satisfying both his backers and triends. Mr. Wingate first went to the trap, and at the tenth bird the score stood, Wingate 7, "Moses" 4. The next ten birds added six to the score of the former and but four to that of the latter, making it, Wingate 13 and "Moses" 8. The betting at this time had materially changed, the odds being in favor of Mr. Wingate and in consequence, the enthusiastic friends of Mr. "Moses" became somewhat despondent. At the thirtieth bird Wingate was but three shead, but at the fortleth bird his lead was increased to five, then killing four in succession he shot out his opponent and was declared the victor. The following is the score:—

WINGATE—0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, the other, under the Long Island rules, which call for the usual twenty-one yards rise and eighty

Groundless Rumors Regarding the Safety of the Vessel.

Safety of the Vessel.

The reports which have been circulated regarding the safety of the Henry Chauncey, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are without the slightest foundation and have had the effect of causing confoundation and have had the effect of causing considerable excitement and uneasiness among those having friends or merchandise on the vessel.

A Herald reporter was informed at the company's office in Wall street yesterday afternoon that a cable despatch had been received via Jamaica, stating that the Channey was to leave Aspinwall on or about the 2d of February, which would make her due at New York on the 11th of February. But as the report admits of a doubt as to her sailing on the 2d, there is no cause for alarm should she be a little behindhand. This, in conjunction with the reports of bad weather, will relieve the minds of all who have an interest in her should she be a little overdue.